

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XVI. NO. 44.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 824.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
At its Office, 138 Nassau St., New York,
and at the Office of the
PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
31 North Fifth St., Philadelphia.

Advertisements to be inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion,
and 25 cents for every subsequent one. For advertisements less
than a square, 50 cents for each insertion.

Selections.

MR. HALE AND MR. PIERCE.

Excerpt from Senator Hale's Speech on Kansas, in the United States Senate, February 26, 1856.

What followed the result of the invasion of Kansas—this going over of Missourians, as admitted and as shown? A law was passed; and I will read you that law, although it has been already read twice:

"If any person print, write, introduce into, or publish or circulate, or cause to be introduced into, printed, written publication, or cause to be introduced into, printed, written publication, or circulating, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice, or intended suggestion, to practice, disseminate, or propagate, or to encourage, or to incite, any act of rebellion, or other violent disruption, and the secession of their Territories, or to resist their authority, shall be guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment, at hard labour, for a term not less than five years."

But as much longer as the judge sees fit. The honourable Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Jones], in commenting upon this law, finds a little fault with it. He thinks it is not quite severe enough, but he says it ought to have been a penalty of death, and that every one offending against its provisions ought to be hung on a very high gallows—one as high as that old gallows on which Haman was hung. But, let us suppose the law to remain as it is; and let us suppose that a court was organized in the Territory of Kansas for the trial of offenders against this law; what would be done with a man who was found with a document in his pocket, reading in this way?

"The Southern people have no right—natural, moral, or political—to enforce slavery upon the new Territories. They have no right to go there and hold slaves, than they have to go in New Hampshire and hold slaves, than they have no more right to plant slaves upon the free Territory than we have to abolish slavery in South Carolina."

Do you not think that would amount to an "inuendo," to say the least of it? Who is the author of that sentiment? The editor of the *New Hampshire Patriot*. It is not one of his *own motions* remaining, but was published as late as the 28th of December, 1845. That is the declaration of the *New Hampshire Patriot*; and I can assure all of us know the relation which that paper sustains to the present Executive of the United States. If any Senator does not, he may find that one of his first official acts, after he was elected President, was to present to this editor a gold-headed cane, in token of the very high estimation in which he held him, and the manner in which he had discharged his duties. Do you not think a man ought to take five years for that? "Would it not come up to an 'inuendo, or advice, or opinion?'" That was in 1845. Now let me go back one year. Suppose a man should be tried under this law, and this document was found in his possession?

"Resolved, That it is our solemn conviction as the Democratic party have hereafter to consider, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should hereafter exist in any territory which may be acquired by, or annexed to, the United States; and that we approve of the votes of our delegation in Congress in favour of the Wilmot Proviso."

What is that? One of the resolutions passed at the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, in October, 1847. It must have been a hard dose for them to have one of those Senators whom they were thanking for voting for the Wilmot Proviso. Who were the committee that produced this resolution? I will read some of their names. Amongst the gentlemen who reported that resolution was "John S. Wells," the President's captain general and standard bearer, who is stamping the State of New Hampshire for the office of Governor to-day. He has some hopes of being elected, but, I think, more fears of being defeated, in about two weeks.

Another member of the committee that reported this resolution was Joseph H. Smith, a highly respectable gentleman of my own village. The President has shown his appreciation of Doctor Smith's patriotism, judgment, and politics, by appointing him to the highly important office of Inspector of Drugs in the city of Boston, with a salary of \$1,000 a year.

Another gentleman whose name I find among those who reported this resolution was Samuel Swasey. The President had such a high appreciation of his services that he thought he might go a little higher than an Inspector of Drugs, and he was, therefore, appointed Inspector and measurer at Portsmouth, with a compensation of over \$1,200 a year. I also find upon the Committee who reported this resolution the name of another gentleman, Charles H. Pease, who has been rewarded by the President with the very lucrative office of Collector of the customs and superintendent of light-houses for the port of Boston, with a salary of \$6,400.

Well, sir, what do you suppose the *New Hampshire Patriot* said about the resolution which I have read, that was submitted by those gentlemen? In an article in that paper of November 4, 1847, it said:

"We never read a more able, eloquent and appropriate series of resolutions than those upon any occasion; and there is one fact in the composition worthy of notice; these resolutions were adopted *UNANIMOUSLY* by the very able committee of twenty after much deliberation, and were unanimously adopted by the Convention. And we put them forth in the *DELIBERATE* and *MATURE* convictions of the Democracy of this State."

How long shall these fellows sit, sir? Will five years be enough? Certainly that goes beyond an "inuendo"; it must come up to an "opinion" [laughter]. That, I perceive, was in 1847. What next? In 1848—these men were invertebrate sinners [laughter]—the Legislature of New Hampshire, with an overwhelming Democratic majority, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That we are in favour of the *Emancipation Bill*, for *forever prohibiting* slavery in New Mexico and California, and all other territories now acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, by the United States, in which slavery does not exist at the time of such acquisition."

To how long a term of imprisonment, under the law which I have read, ought they to be sentenced for that? This was in 1848. Perhaps it will be said that they began then to reform. Let us see. In 1849, these resolutions were passed unanimously by the New Hampshire Legislature:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That we oppose to every form of oppression, the people of New Hampshire have ever viewed with deep regret the existence of slavery in this Union; that while they have steadfastly supported all sections in their constitutional rights, they have only lamented its existence as a great evil, and have regarded it as fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the nation."

"Resolved, That while we respect the rights of the slaveholding as well as the free portions of this Union—while we will not consent that any section of it, in any manner, or by any means, shall interfere with the rights of any other section, we are *firmly and unalterably opposed* to the extension of slavery in any portion of American soil now free."

"Resolved, That, in our opinion, Congress has the *constitutional power to abolish the slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia*, and that it is *desirable* that it be *immediately* enacted, and our Representatives be requested to take all *constitutional measures* to accomplish these objects."

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of the walls of the Old School Zion, they will tumble to pieces! Hence when the naughty slaves of the pious and "orthodox" Mr. Gaines can run away, no less than eight of the connoisseurs of this spiritual edifice were withdrawn. It must have reeled terribly under this sapping and mining process. Hence, Judge Leavitt and his brother Gaines have proved themselves devoted sons of the Church, in "chucking" these corner-stones again into the earth under the walls of their Zion, and in draining of their heart's blood to cement its walls together. They ought to be "put into the ministry" at once; and some Southern Old School College should confer D.D. upon them forthwith.

But this subject is too grave and solemn for irony. The above is neither exaggeration nor caricature. It is a simple and truthful representation of the actual position in which the whole of the Old School Presbyterian Church is placed by the action of its General Assembly. For as the General Assembly is a *representative* body, it speaks for the whole Church, and its proceedings bind every man, woman and child who remain in its communion.

We write in no spirit of bitterness. There are thousands of honest, pious, freedom-loving Christians in that Church, who hate this transcendental wickedness as intensely as we do. We count a number of these among our readers and our personal friends. We love them as Christian brethren. But we do not believe that they have ever adequately conceived of the terrible enormity of the teachings and position of the General Assembly of the Church on this subject. The resolutions of 1845, quoted above, are so intensely wicked that they think, perhaps, they must mean something else. They are slow to believe—and this is very natural—that men whom they have regarded as pious ministers of the Gospel could take such a horrible position. But there stands the plain language of their resolutions, which means what we have said it does, or it means nothing at all. More than ten years have passed since these resolutions were adopted, and they stand now as the recorded and settled doctrine of the Church on this subject. Judge Leavitt and Mr. Gaines have acted in strict accordance with their letter and spirit in this Cincinnati tragedy; and the standing of these men in their Church will not be compromised by the false degrees by which an act which ranks in enormity with the crucifixion of Christ. Surely, surely the voice of God to Christians in such a Church is, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."

Yellow Springs (O.) Free Presbyterian.

MANUMISSION OF A SLAVE IN ENGLAND.

From the (London) Anti-Slavery Reporter.

We beg to call the attention of the friends of the anti-slavery cause in the United States to the statement submitted below, and to request them to use their best efforts to procure the insertion of this notice in as many of the American Abolitionist and other journals as possible. Our object in making this request is to place on record the fact of the subject of this notice having been manumitted by his late master, so that should the young man return to America, and unhappily lose his free papers, and in consequence be subjected to inconvenience, or be in danger of his personal liberty, there may be some readily accessible proof of his having been legally emancipated.

We cannot, perhaps, do better than first give his own account of himself, as handed to us immediately after he had obtained possession of his free papers. It is as follows:

"L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Esq.—Respected Sir. You wish me to put down in writing a few incidents of my experience of slavery during the time I was in bondage. I have nothing of any importance to communicate in that respect. It was my good fortune to have a human master who treated me kindly, and being a house-servant, or rather slave, I saw nothing of plantation life; but what I did witness of the accursed system gave me a dread and abhorrence of the state I was placed in. Sir, you are too familiar with the cruelties and barbarities practised on slaves for me to say anything on them here.

"I was born a slave. My father, Mr. Bailey, was a freeman, but my mother Alice was a slave, owned by one Richardson, consequently I became the property of my mother's owner. I was raised in Carolina, County, State of Maryland, and remained in slavery until I became a man grown. I am now about twenty-eight years of age. My slave's name was Philip Bailey; my freeman's name is James Francis Thomas. One Saturday night, when I was from home, my master was taken suddenly and seriously ill, and, after lingering a short time in severe pain, death put an end to his sufferings. He was a kind-hearted master to me, and I dreaded a change to a new master; so I determined to attempt to escape at whatever cost it might be. For I was convinced that nothing could be worse, come what might, after the kindness I had received from my deceased master. I felt that nothing could place me in a position of a more horrible character than to be in the power of a cruel task-master. I had always witnessed this, in the case of many of my poor fellow-slaves changing masters. I therefore started off one Saturday night in April, 1848. It was about ten o'clock, and I took the liberty to borrow my late master's horse, to facilitate my flight. I may here remark that my good friend, who conveyed me out of reach, got safe back to his stable again. I have travelled many thousands of miles since, and should it ever be my lot to fall across the path of that horse, I guess I would most cheerfully give him a feed of corn for having been the first means of enabling me to land on the shores of Old England. About three o'clock in the morning I arrived at a village called, I believe, Smyrna, about 45 miles from Denton, the place where I was born; and after turning the horse loose, I sauntered till six o'clock, when I walked quietly on board a small steamboat bound for Philadelphia which I reached the next day without molestation from any one. I remained there two or three days, when I received information from the Underground Railroad officials that my young master was in pursuit of me, and making diligent search after me. Acting upon their advice, I dressed myself in woman's clothing, and took passage on board a steamer for New York, where I arrived in safety. I remained in that city a considerable time, and was fortunate enough to fall into good employment, and should have done well there but for that disgrace to America, the passing of that abominable English Slave law, which compelled me once again to resume my flight from the slaveholders. This time I made for the home of the slave and the land of the free, which I was successful in reaching—glorious Old England. Since then I have travelled the world over, and by the blessing of God saved up money enough to purchase my own freedom. When I get back to America, I can set the slaveholders at defiance, for I hold in my right hand my papers of freedom, which I have purchased by the sweat of my brow. Thanks be to Almighty God!"

"JAMES FRANCIS THOMAS."

We have thought it best to give the above narrative as we received it from the writer. He procured employment as ship's steward, and having saved £20, placed the amount at our command, requesting us to negotiate for his freedom. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Lewis Tappan, of New York, a proposition was addressed to Mr. Eugene K. Richardson, the late owner of Philip Bailey, who at length consented to make out his former slave's manumission papers, in consideration of receiving the said sum of Forty Pounds. We append a copy of this curious instrument, which to many of our readers will probably be quite a novelty. We would call their attention to its curious phraseology, and to the vague and specious manner in which the slaveholder refers to the "divers good causes and considerations" which moved him to release Philip from slavery. Not a word is said as to the kind of consideration he received, so that one is left to the conclusion that he manumitted his slave as an act of conscience.

COPY OF ACT OF MANUMISSION.

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Be it known that I, Eugene De K. Richardson, of Cecil County, in the State of Maryland, for divers good causes and considerations, do hereby manumit and set free, and by these presents do hereby release from slavery, manumit, and set free, my negro man, Philip Bailey, otherwise called James F. Thomas, being of the age of twenty-six years, and able to work and gain a sufficient livelihood and maintenance; and him, the said negro man, named Philip Bailey, otherwise called James F. Thomas, do declare to be henceforth the master of his own person, and to have the same as his right to his slaves through our State.

Now, we are a *law-abiding* people. But in making this assertion we should utter a flagrant falsehood, if we submitted to such decisions against law, against right, against common sense, against justice and the honour of the United States?

In regard to the decision of Judge Leavitt. We say that of dignity, as of all others, "there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue." To say that a slave may commit murder on the soil of Ohio, and that the master may, in defiance of our State sovereignty, take the murderer out of the hands of our officers, and carry him to the hell of slavery, is no less insulting to the State than were the reasons assigned by Judge Leavitt to the common sense of our people.

We repeat on this point the people of Ashtabula County would have *sustained* the law, against such a decision. They would have retained the murderer and perverted the Judge to go into slavery.

But Commissioner Pendery holds that a master may bring his slave into Ohio, and hold him as a slave so long as he intends returning with him, and that he has a right to take his slaves through our State.

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Another terrible instance of English corruption is cited in the same sheet. A young woman in the employment of a milliner was sent to a shop to buy an article. She professed a coin which the shopman erroneously believed to be a counterfeit. He had her arrested on the suspicion of intentionally offering base money. A police officer took her to the station, where, in a private room, she was searched by a female, and no more money being found on her person, she was discharged. The shopman apologized in the newspaper, and offered her £10 as an atonement for his mistake. She refused the money and brought suit for false imprisonment. The Court charged strongly in her favour, and the Jury, under all the circumstances of the case, awarded her £20—about \$100—for a few hours detention, and the injury done her feelings. The damages and cost probably amounted to \$200, paid by the shopkeeper.

The Observer sneers at the "enormous sum of \$20," and exclaims, "Is it not wonderful that in a country where the Gospel of Jesus Christ has been so long preached and professed, its spirit is so inadequately appreciated, wrongs against the poor and obscure are treated even in Courts of justice with less severity than that which they were inflicted upon the rich. These are not the principles on which the English, at least, the religious influences of the country would be brought to bear upon that anti-Christian aristocracy which confers immunity upon crime and makes high born villainy comparatively virtuous?"

Indeed, do we meet with so much malice and falsehood condensed in the same paragraph, nor one which manifests such an utter prostration of the moral sense. The very language on which he comments dismally his recklessness. The English aristocracy, it seems, is anti-Christian and confers "immunity on crime" but it is the vocation of the Observer to vindicate the Christian character of the American aristocracy, consisting of about three hundred and fifty thousand men. This aristocracy virtually governs the three and four millions of serfs. These serfs are divided into every civil and religious right. The law no

longer exists in England, and it is understood intends to devote the political arena, and it is understood intends to devote the remainder of his life to literature. He is writing a history of England to his immediate on his return. We received a line from him immediately on his return, and had the pleasure of placing his manumission papers in his hands in presence of the walls of the Old School Zion, they will tumble to pieces! Hence when the naughty slaves of the pious and "orthodox" Mr. Gaines can run away, no less than eight of the connoisseurs of this spiritual edifice were withdrawn upon the walls of the upper Compton, Georgia, eight of whom afterwards emigrated from the Free State, moreover, who were about the invading ruffians from their own State. No amount of their efforts to the contrary could have been made to withstand the pressure of the outside barbarians, backed by the National Administration.

"EDMUND BROWN, Sen., J. P."

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

Edmund Brown, Sen.,
John S. Ross,
Caleb Parker."

ENDORSEMENT.

"STATE OF MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, &c.: Be it remembered, and it is hereby certified, that, on the 10th day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, before the Subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland and for Cecil County aforesaid, personally appears Eugene De K. Richardson, the being known to me of my own personal knowledge to be the person named and described as and professing to be party grantor to the foregoing or within deed or instrument of writing, and described as and professing to be party grantor to their dents.—Ashabula (O.) Sentinel.

"EDMUND BROWN, Sen., J. P."

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no notice were read in most of the churches, except the Presbyterians. The Methodist Minister refused to publish the notice. The Methodist Minister, Elder Jacobs, expressed regret that he had done so, when he learned he was a Garrisonian!

My first lecture was attended by a full audience, as could be seated, including some of the most influential citizens of the place, and, among the rest, the Methodist Minister; who, beside being in ecclesiastical fellowship with the "sum of all villainy," was also, heretofore, been notorious a voting Democrat, of the Lewis Cass and Franklin Pierce stripe—thus adding greater number of "horns" and "hoofs" than ever could be attached to any one personification of Satan. In this lecture, after speaking of the criminal character of slavery and slaveholding, I reviewed the position of the so-called Democratic Party, and referred, with somewhat of severity, to the said Methodist Minister, as a home illustration of the fact, that thoroughly pro-slavery and pro-slavery as are the principles of the party, its supporters are found not only as church members in "good and proper standing," but also as occupants of the pulpit! In reference to the minister, who has the reputation of being the best educated, and most talented clergyman of the place, stirred up a good degree of agitation, and at the close of the lecture he was called upon for a reply. He said that he could not condescend to reply, denied my charge as false, and resumed his seat. It was quite apparent that his friends were dissatisfied that he should not even undertake to defend his position, as the platform was free, and that most of the audience regarded it as a mere dodge on his part.

The next evening the audience was larger than the first, there being more than could be seated, and quite a large number remained standing for nearly two hours. In this audience I reviewed the position and aims of the Republican party, also presented the doctrine and philosophy of Disunion, and, in conclusion, briefly referred to the Religious aspects of the cause, and to the excessive "dignity" of the Clerical Democ—, who failed to vindicate his cause when called upon to do so, the evening previous. I then gave notice that the following evening I would give a lecture upon the relation of the different Religious Denominations to Slavery. The audience, the second evening, as I have before said, was large, intelligent, and manifested a very gratifying degree of interest.

During the following day, the city, or village, autho-

rities (poor Democrats) ordered the Marshal to close the Court-House against me. The fact was not communicated to us until a short time before the hour for the lecture to commence. The audience began to assemble in the street, and remained, cold as it was, until some of the citizens, interested in the meetings, and indignant at the course pursued by the authorities, procured the National Hall, the largest in the place, which was soon lighted, though at that late hour it could not well be warmed. In a few moments after the Hall was opened, quite a large audience had assembled therein. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the coldness of the room, I did not give the lecture intended to that evening, but spoke for something more than an hour, upon the text furnished by the circumstances attending our meeting—the right of free speech for all on a free platform, &c. We had a good meeting and a very attentive hearing, and I announced, in conclusion, that I would speak the next evening in the same place, on the relation of the churches to slavery. At the close of the meeting, a company of boys threw quantities of corn and beans, and, as we were going from the Hall to our lodgings, followed us, throwing the same, and occasionally an egg, it was said, though none of them hit us. These boys, I was informed by a friend who knew most of them, were the sons of leading church members, and were thus defending the Religion of their Fathers! Threats of mobocratic violence were made, if we should attempt to hold a meeting the next evening. During the day, the agent of the Hall, THOMAS DRAKE, Esq., received an anonymous letter, warning him that if he opened the Hall for the lecture that evening, that not only the Hall but his head would be in danger! He referred to the fact at the opening of the meeting, and informed the audience that he intended not only to take care of his own head but of the heads of all who came there, and especially of such as came there with mobocratic intentions. Although we had a slight admission fee to defray expenses, we had a large and an intelligent audience. Except an occasional shriek or stone against the windows, from the outside, we had not only no disturbance, but a most excellent and gloriously triumphant meeting. There were occasional hisses as I was illustrating the slave-hunting, slave-breeding characteristics of American Christianity, but they were soon lost amid the cheers and applause. It was understood to have been in contemplation to offer violence that evening, as I should go from the Hall to my lodgings, and I presume that for a preservation from the same, I am indebted to a few true hearted and noble women, who, being deeply interested in the cause, and conscious of the state of feeling among the outsiders, resolved that there was to be any martyrdom on the occasion, they would share a portion of it. The rabble followed us for a short distance, but committed no particular depredations, realizing, I apprehend, that public sentiment was more against them than in their favour. To our friends who so kindly and heartily cooperated with us, we are much indebted—among whom were Mrs. F. W. Gillett, Miss Woolley, Mrs. Farmer, Messrs. Beardley, Farmer, Gillett, Brotherton, Hipp and others.

After enjoying a few days of rest in the family of

CIRUS FULLER, the worthy and efficient President of the

Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, and with other kind and valued friends in this vicinity, I am to return to Lenawee County and hold additional meetings during a portion of this month.

Yours for Universal Liberty, AARON M. POWELL,

Lowville, Wayne Co., Michigan, March 6, 1856.

The Abolitionists show that Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Pierce, and many other statesmen, North and South, were opposed to African slavery in the abstract; but they do not prove that any of the states, or desired to, or that the Constitution under which our confederacy is based, because slavery had been established in some of the States during past centuries, and is left to the wisdom of those who endure it to deal with us as they may deem fit.

The (Albany) Evening Journal quotes the above para-

graph from The Boston Post, not, it says, to laugh at the odd association of the name of the gentleman who happens just now to encumber the chair once occupied by Wash-

ington, Jefferson and Madison, but to deny, for the thousandth time, the assertion that the Republican party desires to interfere with slavery in the States. "Not a line," exclaims The Journal indignantly, "can be found in the speeches or writings of any recognized Republican,

justifying the charge. It is one of those stale falsehoods which only dunces and knaves reiterate to give point to these stupid utterances."

If The Journal means simply that the Republican party

does not intend to interfere with slavery in the States by

legislation, then it asserts for that party no more than it

might have just as truthfully asserted of the whole body

of Abolitionists, with the exception only of a small num-

ber who act with Mr. Gerrit Smith. From the inception

of the anti-slavery movement, a quarter of a century ago, to the present moment, the doctrine has always been

maintained that there is no right and no intention to

meddle, by legislation, with the existence of slavery in the

several States, not only because the Federal Constitu-

tion is recognized as the Law of the Land, but also,

because true wisdom dictated that it would be folly to

attempt the moral regeneration of a nation by Act of

Congress. The Republicans, therefore, have no new

platform on this question.

Morality without politics is a very powerful and suffi-

cient lever in a great moral reform, as the progress of the

anti-slavery cause has conclusively shown; but politics without morality, we think, will prove to be a reed of another sort. If the Albany Journal means that its party

repudiates all wish to interfere with slavery in any way,

whether legislative or otherwise, then it certainly differs

very essentially from the Abolitionists proper. It is a little

more explicit on this point. If it is opposed to the intro-

duction of slavery into the Territories only for certain

political and economical reasons; such as that it will

give undue preponderance to the Slave Power in the

Government, and interfere with the general commercial

prosperity; however good such reasons may be, they are

certainly very limited in their application both as to

time and place. But if, on the other hand, its objection to

slavery in the Territories is that the system is a curse

everywhere, that it should not be permitted, therefore, to

make fresh foot-hold, then, of course, it follows that the

members of the party, if they are either logical or honest,

must wish to extirpate everywhere and as speedily as pos-

sible, national accomplishments, might have been over-

looked, perhaps; but as he had spoken disrepectfully of

God and every instinct of humanity. By every moral, as

distinguished from merely political, means, they must be, of course, anxious to interfere with slavery, and put the speediest possible end to it in all the States. And if they do not do this by legislation, it cannot be because they would not if they could, but because they have not the political power. As politicians merely they should be glad to get and to use, and to use as far as they have already got, the power to exterminate so foul a thing from the face of the earth. Looking at the matter in this light, it seems to us that the Boston paper has got the best of the argument, and that the Journal does not fairly represent the spirit of the Republicans, or that, if it does, the sincere Abolitionist need not trouble himself much as to what may become of that party.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER IN NEW YORK BAY.

It is very well known that there is a large capital invested in this city in the Foreign Slave Trade, and that a considerable number of slaves are annually fitted out here for the coast of Africa. The names of some of the persons engaged are notorious, though sufficient legal evidence to convict them of crime could be obtained only with great difficulty, at all. The present United States District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, has repeatedly attempted it, and has shown as much disposition to bring the law to bear upon these villains as could be expected in a country, and under a Government, where a similar trade, far more terrible to its victims, is not only illegal, but is highly respectable, and rather an evidence that he who is concerned in it belongs to the most distinguished and most highly privileged class of which the country boasts—is, in fact, the highest title to American aristocracy. And those engaged here in this Foreign Slave Trade by no means lose caste among their fellow-merchants; some of them are men in good social standing, and are held in high consideration on "Change. Of course they are wealthy, for the profits of the trade are commensurate with its risks, and are immense.

Great care is taken in fitting out their vessels to avoid all evidence that might lead to conviction, though the character of the vessels themselves, and their cargoes may leave no moral doubt whatever as to their destination. Formerly, such vessels went well armed, partly to defend them from cruisers, and partly to overawe the slaves. But they depend now upon speed to elude all pursuers, and, in place of arms to keep the living cargo in subjection, a few casks of sharp carpet tacks are found to answer the purpose quite as effectually. Among the poor naked wretches, packed closely together, a quantity of these are thrown, and the torment and torture to every moving body is found quite sufficient to subdue any insubordination among them. A Custom-House clearance also used to be one of the difficulties these traders had to encounter, for Manifests and shipping papers were difficult things to manage without exciting suspicion. This they endeavor to avoid, by leaving port without asking permission of the Collector, trusting to a dark night and a good pair of heels. One of them tried this game on Monday night last, but was luckily tripped up.

Information was given, it seems, on Sunday, to the District Attorney, that a suspicious-looking vessel was lying at the foot of Fourteenth street, fitting out, apparently, for the Slave Trade, and orders were given to two officers to watch and seize her, if that should prove to be the case. On Monday she was hauled into the stream, and allowed to drift up with the tide as far as Astoria, where she anchored. Here she was joined by another schooner, and stores taken on board. On Monday evening it was evident that preparations were making to put to sea. The officers on the watch then received authority from Mr. McKeon to seize her, and sent to the Navy Yard for a file of marines to aid them. The rest of the story may be told in the Herald's report:

Thus instructed, the Marshals hired the steaming Only Son, and with twelve marines, under command of Captain Watson, went down the bay to head off the Falmouth. All this was done after midnight.

Meanwhile, the mysterious schooner dropped slowly down the river, until she came to Sixty-third street, where over fifty hogheads of water were taken on board, when she continued her voyage, aided by the steaming Ajax. The steaming Ajax would not come to when ordered, and one of the marines seized an axe and cut the hawsers that bound her to the Falmouth, when she steamed off, making way for the city with all possible speed, without an inquiry from on board as to the name of the steamer. The schooner was then sent to the Navy Yard, where she was placed under charge of Lieutenant Decatur.

Yesterday noon, District-Attorney McKeon and the Deputy Mr. Josephinian, visited the captured vessel for the purpose of inspecting her and the crew, twelve in number, all of whom were placed in arrest. They found the Falmouth to be a "long, low, black" craft of about 250 tons burthen, with raking masts, and altogether a very piratical looking concern in appearance, whatever she may be in reality.

On her stern is painted the words "Falmouth, Baltimore," and the American eagle above her. The vessel was open and under deck, the cabin to stem, and boards were open and loose, it supposed, a slave deck, that would hold as one of the officers remarked, "about 600 negroes!" The search of the vessel revealed many curious circumstances. On deck was found a large medicine chest, with cast oil, lint and drugs, evidently intended for a larger company than those on board ship, in which there were only thirteen persons. Between decks were over fifty hds. of water, large stores of rice, beans, farina and preserved meats, such as are used by slaves. Large copper pots and pans for boiling large quantities of food at a time, with ladles and spoons of iron, and many other questionable appearances. About the deck was a number of extra spars. In the cabin were found charts of the west coast of Africa, and a large quantity of hunting and trading firearms.

Mr. McKEON—I do not regard the Senator as good authority in Illinois politics. I was speaking of events of which I am better capable of judging than he.

Mr. DOUGLAS—When they made coarse and vulgar partisan assaults on the Democratic side of the Senate.

Mr. CITTENDEN—It was no more my business than that of others to call Senators to order for personalities. This is not the place for vituperation. Such matters should be settled elsewhere.

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Mr. DOUGLAS—Every gentleman must have understood me as making a distinction. I said nothing about South-

ern Know-Nothings.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I shall not permit such remarks as these, from my colleague, to pass unanswered. I shall

not be afraid to expose him as a Know-Nothing, or connected with any secret political organization, or, if he says, "I am a Know-Nothing," I will expose him as a Know-Nothing.

Mr. CITTENDEN—The gentleman did not make the remark I intended to make.

Mr. DOUGLAS—My colleague said the reason why he did not accept, at Salem, my proposition to resign our seats last year, to test, by reelection, whether he or I represented Illinois, was that Governor Mattison would appoint me and another Democrat to fill the vacancies. I tell him I will sign a resignation now to take effect at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. BROWN—That's right.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I'll give him till Monday morning to think of it.

Mr. WELLER—That's better.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I said my colleague received every

Abolition and Know-Nothing vote in the Legislature.

He did not deny that statement. Why equivocate?

In further remonstrance Mr. Douglas said that his colleague had become a Chief of the Black Republicans.

Mr. CITTENDEN—I ask my colleague to explain.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Was not the gentleman voted for by

Abolitionists and Know-Nothings from all parts of the State?

Mr. CITTENDEN—I tell him no to his teeth. I never was a candidate of the Abolitionists or Know-Nothings party. I have been voted for by members of the American party, and it was so with the gentleman; but that I was their candidate is not true.

The colloquy was continued further, when Mr. SUMMER

had obtained a week's delay of the Nebraska bill in order

to circulate a bill on him (Douglas). Mr. SUMMER said

that it was untrue—that he had united with other mem-

bers of the Senate in sending an address to the people of

the United States, expressing the true character of the

bill, and predicting many of the evils which have since

ensued.

Mr. SUMMER—I shall enter into no question here or

elsewhere as to the character of the gentleman. This Senate

shall decide whether the Senator from Illinois is the pro-

ject of his desire. It is true that I want to be the Senator

of the State, and, if I can, I will be the Senator of the State.

Mr. SUMMER—I have no objection to his being the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I have no objection to his being the Senator.

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Miscellaneous Department.

HEINRICH HEINE'S SONNETS TO HIS MOTHER.

TO MY MOTHER, B. HEINE, FORTHER YON GELDERN.

It is my woe to bear my head full high;

Not can my mind hush much of plaint grace;

If even the king should look me in the face,

I should not wear a downward look—not I!

And yet, dear mother, I will not look,

As I feel thy blushing soft embracement,

I stand before these tresses of thine any.

It is thy spirit that subdues me still.

That lofty spirit, which can pierce through all,

And all its shining way in Heaven's full glow?

Bliss is memory, as I recall

So many deeds which thy dear heart hath riven;

That tender heart which so much love has given!

—In

Once in mad mood I left them to begin

A quest through all the world from land to land—

For I will see what love I could command,

Dreaming that love some other love must win.

Not path was there but I sought love therein;

And always I found it, with entwisted hand,

But only for my pains spilt Spice's cold grain.

And ever still for love I wandered—ever,

For love, and yet love found I none.

And so came home again, sick and sad.

But when I came, then didst arise,

What was that which swam in the clear eyes?

The dear and long-sought love; and I was glad!

—Translated for The Manchester (England) Times.

ROGER'S TABLE TALK.

From The London Leader.

HAD the writer of *Table Talk* in the last Quarterly waited a few weeks, he might have added to his list one of the pleasantest of the anecdotal works that subject of

Samuel Rogers was not a brilliant talker, but his long life, and the amazing wealth of his acquaintance—including princes and poets, actors and artists, warriors and statesmen, wits and leaders of fashion—furnished his conversation with more anecdotes than perhaps any other man of his time could pretend to. The present volume is just what might have been expected; rich in anecdote, and personal glimpses, but by no means remarkable either for wit or wisdom in the passages which Rogers himself furnishes. The editor has discharged his office with unusual skill. He might, indeed, have spared us several feeble entries, but we have reason to be grateful that he has not been more liberal in this respect. He has printed nothing which can affect the living, much that must interest every one; and he has so arranged the scattered fragments under their several heads that detail which in themselves would be too trivial for record, become important as cumulative traits from which to form a picture. In one word, the book is charming, and will furnish "Table Talk" for all England.

Our task will be to enrich our columns with choice morsels. We begin with an exquisite compliment paid by Burke to Reynolds when the painter gave his farewell lecture:

"Sir Joshua concluded the lecture by saying, with great emotion, 'And I should desire that the last words which I should pronounce in this Academy and from this place might be the name of—Michael Angelo.' As he descended from the rostrum, Burke went up to him, took his hand, and said,

"The angel ended, and in Adam's ear

Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear."

The following is not new, but is good enough to bear repetition:

"Doctor Fordyce sometimes drank a good deal at dinner. He was summoned one evening to see a lady patient, when he was more than half-asleep, and conscious that he was so. Feeling her pulse, and finding himself unable to count its beats, he muttered, 'Drunk by God!' Next morning, recollecting the circumstance, he was greatly vexed; and just as he was thinking what explanation of his behaviour he should offer to the lady, a letter from her was put into his hand. 'She too well knew,' said the letter, 'that he had discovered the unfortunate condition in which she was when he last visited her; and she entreated him to keep the matter secret in consideration of the enclosed (a hundred-pound bank-note).'"

This on Voltaire is creditable to Adam Smith:

"When a young man, I went to Edinburgh, carrying letters of introduction (from Dr. Kippis, Dr. Price, &c.) to Adam Smith, Robertson, and others. When I first saw Smith, he was at breakfast, eating strawberries; and he descended on the superior flavour of those grown in Scotland. I found him very kind and communicative. He was (what Robertson was not) a man who had seen a great deal of the world. Once, in the course of conversation, I happened to remark of some writer that 'he was rather superficial—*à Voltaire*.' 'Sir,' cried Smith, striking the table with his hand, 'there has been but one *Voltaire*!'"

Of Erskine we have some delightful morsels:

"When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he observed, 'Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with.'

"A friend of mine," said Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness; and various methods were tried to send him to sleep, but in vain. At last his physicians resorted to an experiment which succeeded perfectly: they dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern into his hand, placed him in a sentry-box, and—he was asleep in ten minutes."

"To all letters soliciting his 'subscription' to anything,

Erskine had a regular form of reply, viz., 'Sir, I feel much honoured by your application to me, and I beg to subscribe—here the reader had to turn over the leaf—' myself your very obedient servant, &c.'

"This reminds us of the splendid hoax played by Lokowitz, the Austrian minister, who detested the Jesuits, and in his will made them a bequest which must have made their mouths water with expectation. After a devout preamble, he bequeathed to the society \$2,000—here the leaf had to be turned over, and on the other side were the words 'will towards a new building.' The following, especially the first and last, are admirable:

"Erskine used to say that when the hour came that all secrets should be revealed, we should know the reason why—shears are always made too tight.

"When he had a house at Hampstead, he entertained the very best company. I have dined there with the Prince of Wales—the only time I ever had any conversation with his royal highness. On that occasion the Prince was very agreeable and familiar. Among other anecdotes which he told us of Lord Thurlow, I remember these two. The first was: Thurlow once said to the Prince, 'Sir, your father will continue to be a popular king as long as he continues to go to church every Sunday, and to be faithful to that ugly woman, your mother; but you, sir, will never be popular.' The other was this: 'While his servants were carrying Thurlow up-stairs to his bed-room, just before his death, they happened to let his legs strike against the banisters, upon which he uttered the last words he ever spoke—a frightful imprecation on 'all their souls.'

"Erskine said that the Prince of Wales was quite a cosmogony man" (alluding to *The Vision of Wakefield*), for he had only two classical quotations—one from Homer and one from Virgil, which he never failed to sport when there was any opportunity of introducing them.

"Latterly Erskine was very poor; and no wonder, for he always contrived to sell out of the funds when they were very low, and to buy in when they were very high. 'By heaven,' he would say, 'I am a perfect kite, all paper; the boys might fly me.' Yet, poor as he was, he still kept the best society: I have met him at the Duke of York's, &c., &c."

The following epigram may not have been printed before, but it circulates among the Erskine stories:

"The French have taste in all they do,

For Nature, that to them gave goth,

To us gave only goth."

Many are the stories respecting the power of man's eye on wild animals; but we believe the effect is attributed to a wrong cause; here are two:

"Thomas Grenville told me this curious fact. When he was a young man, he one day dined with Lord Spencer at Wimbledon. Among the company was George Pitt (afterwards Lord Rivers), who declared that he could tame the most furious animal by looking at it steadily. Lord Spencer said, 'Well, there is a mastiff in the courtyard, which is the terror of the neighbourhood: will you try your powers on him?' Pitt agreed to do so; and the company descended into the court-yard. A servant held the mastiff by a chain. Pitt knelt down at a short distance from the animal, and stared him sternly in the face. They all shuddered. At a signal given, the mastiff was let loose, and rushed furiously towards Pitt, then suddenly checked his pace, seemed confounded, and, leaping over Pitt's head, ran away, and was not seen for many months after."

"During one of my visits to Italy, while I was walking a little before my carriage, on the road, not far from Vicenza, I perceived two huge dogs, nearly as tall as myself, bounding towards me (from out a gate way, though there was no house in sight). I recollect what Pitt had done; and trembling from head to foot, I yet had resolution enough to stand quite still and eye them with a fixed look. They gradually relaxed their speed from a gallop to a trot, came up to me, stopped for a moment, and then went back again."

"Such facts ought to be registered; but, as before hinted, we doubt the explanation; it is not the fixed look which confounds the animal, but the unusual attitude. Dogs are accustomed to be attacked by men kneeling before them or standing motionless. That puts them out."

"An Indian officer once informed us that he was with a sepoy in the jungle, when they caped a tiger crouching and about to spring; the sepoy instantly couched likewise, and, placing the two bands trumpewise before his lips, shouted; in another instant the tiger was heard crash, crash, crash, leaping through the jungle. The explanation seems to be that the tiger was alarmed by this unaccustomed mode of defence. Certain it is that in the east, where dogs in troops rush out upon the traveller like so many wolves, the only safety is in seating oneself

on the ground, and laying aside the stick or gun. The dogs form a circle round you, but will not attack you so long as you remain thus motionless. Curiously enough Homer has, in the *Odyssey*, noted this very custom. When Ulysses returns home, he goes to his shepherds. When the dogs rush out upon him, barking furiously; but the dogs only scold thus guards its place."

"Ulysses craftily seated himself, and laid aside his staff."

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